Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, February 8th

THE REPORTED ROW ABOUT KHIVA.

The London reporter of the American Associated Press has sent to the United States a number of telegrams, indicating a probability of trouble between Russia and Great Britain, about the Khivan expedition. The last rumor published is, that the Governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden, have determined to support Great Britain in her difference with Russia. We are not told what that difference is, nor have we conclusive proof that any serious dispute, of any kind, has arisen between the two European empires holding large dominions in Asia. It is probable that the British Ministry has addressed diplomatic notes to St. Petersburgh, requesting information about the plans of the new conquests, and politely requesting the Czar not to disturb the Affghan allies and dependents of Great Britain. It is probable further that the Czar politely answered that he had no thought of bothering the Affghans, and that the Tartars nearer to his present dominions, would occupy him for some years to come.

In considering how much to believe of these rumors, we must remember that Great Britain has abandoned the principle of the balance of power, to the support of which she devoted a large part of her blood and treasure for two centuries. From 1650 to 1850 she interfered in every important war in Western Europe. She fought to prevent a Bourbon from ascending the Spanish throne in 1702; she fought to prevent the destruction of Prussia in 1760; she fought to prevent France from becoming master of the Continent, from 1797 to 1875, and she fought to prevent Russia from conquering Turkey in 1853. But now her statesmen say they are tired of intermeddling in foreign quarrels. They want no war unless in self-defence. They have in the last fifteen years, preserved neutrality in three remarkable cases of the disturbance of the balance of power. When Denmark was despoiled of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1864, when Hanover was conquered and wiped out in 1866, and when France was reduced from her position as the first military power in 1870, John Bull stood off with his arms folded, though the royal houses of Denmark and Hanover were nearly related to that of England. The British Ministers even go beyond the abandonment of the balance of power; so far from fighting to preserve an equality between other nations, they will not fight for their own colonies. They say explicitly and publicly that Canada and Australia can get their independence without a fight, whenever they want it.

It is not credible that Great Britain should now defend barbarous Asiatic Princes, when she leaves civilized European States to protect themselves. And if she were anxious for war she might seek for a more vulnerable enemy than Russia. In 1853 the Empire of the Czar was open to attack only in the Crimea, which was not accessible to him, while it was to his enemies. But since then, railroads have been built, so that the Crimea is not so vulnerable as it was. As for a contest in Central Asia, England could not undertake it with any show of success. She can only fight near the water. She will, therefore, not commence hostilities against Russia unless upon most serious provocations, and none has yet been given.

Nor are we prepared to believe that Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Italy, Austria, or France, has made any promise to engage in a war against Russia, on account of any aggression in Asia. They are all weak, in military or financial points—so weak that a long war with such a Power as Russia would threaten ruin. Not one of them has anything to gain by war, or to lose by peace. The Administrations of France, Austria and Italy are eminently peaceful, in their spirit, and the union of the three, under the present circumstances, is utterly incredible. We conclude that the rumor of the coalition to resist the advance of the Russians in Asia is a fiction.

THE POLITICAL BLIGHT.

After all the "fuss and feathers" of the investigations which have been, and are being held in Washington, in which the Committees sit as examining magistrates upon their colleagues, or fellow Congressmen, there seems but little hope that our august National Legislature will finally do what they, its members, should do, eject the rascals from their ranks. Already it has been flashed over the lines that Caldwell, who bought his way into the Senate as deliberately as a rounder would buy his privilege of entering as a visitor to a cock pit or a prize ring, is likely to retain his position. Why is this? Why cannot the members of the Senate, a body in which many of our ablest and purest citizens and statesmen have in past years held honorable positions—why cannot they be made to feel the necessity of cleansing their Augean stable?

And why is it that the House of Representatives is almost certain to let the whole investigation made by the Poland Committee, go to the wall without appropriate action? There probably should be no doubts entertained as to the honesty and correct intentions of Mr. Poland and his Committee. But they can only recommend, and probably will not not do even that, but simply report the result of their investigations. Does any one believe that the House has the grit, the honesty, the independence to expel any member, however guilty he may be? We do not. And the reason is this: so many of its members have rendered themselves liable to similar treatment, that they will not dare to vote for expulsion, however guilty the parties may have been proved to be. Caldwell will not be expelled, as he deserves to be. For although there are honest men in the Senate, there are enough rascals who will not cast a vote which would virtually be one in condemnation of themselves.

How could Pomeroy vote to expel anybody on the ground of bribery? And how can members of the House—those who are implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal—vote for the expulsion of any one, however consummate rascal he may have been proved to be? For that there are others implicated, or who ought to be, in this great scandal, there need be no doubt. Their plan will be to let the whole "thing slide." The rascals undoubtedly hold the balance of power in Congress, and they are not going to cast a vote of censure or expulsion, which might, with equal justice, be turned upon themselves. Yet something should be done to stay this fearful tendency toward the worst condition which marked the degeneracy of the Roman people. If it is to be considered right, proper, or even permissible for any man who may possess money or property, however obtained, to buy himself into the highest and most responsible positions under our Government, then farewell to the promised glorious future our ancestors anticipated; and we may prepare for the inevitable ruin of Republican institutions.

For some years the "potato blight" filled the press with articles and reports of its progress and ruinous effects. The hearts of many were sore for their dead who had starved in consequence of the "blight." But here is a blight that exceeds in its evil effects, a thousand-fold that which swept two millions of the Irish people into their graves. This blight is not of food, but of morality, not a question of physical life or death of a populace, but of moral death to a Nation. For unless some remedy be found for this destructive and demoralizing epidemic, this blight that has brought upon the good name of our country a terrible blot, its effects will be felt forever in the evils growing from such vicious seed. Disgrace and ruin must result unless this abomination be stayed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

What a curiosity an iron ship used to be, and yet how common they are now, with their lean hulls and wire shrouds. A few years ago, the mention of a ship built at a blacksmith shop would draw out a crowd of admiring "salts" and staring landsmen. Now they are as plenty as wooden ones at the San Francisco docks, and all built in British ship yards, too. There was never one of them a fast sailer, nor, with their present style of model, a large carrier, yet they are gradually encroaching upon the deminion of the Yankee clippers. Owing to the so-called "protective" legislation of Congress, American ship building is becoming so nearly obsolete that the mechanical triumphs of Steers and Westervelt will, ere long, become a vague tradition.

It is only upon the Pacific Coast that vessels can be built cheaply of wood, and, as far as tried, the "territorial enterprise" of the Puget Sound ship yards has been a success. It must not be forgotten, however, that a first-class New York mechanic, Aaron J. Westervelt, superintended one and designed another of the two best vessels built on this coast. Seventeen years ago, that same Westervelt visited Saucelito, and told the writer that it was the best locality for a graving-dock that he had ever seen. He also remarked that the day would come when Pacific Coast yards would turn out as good ships as any yards in America, and when asked where that interest would be strongest, he answered, "I think on Puget Sound; they say there's plenty of good timber and deep water up there." Fifteen years later, he saw his own prophecy realized, for he came to Port Madison, where he bossed the construction of the bark "Tidal Wave," and designed the ship "Wildwood," one of the fastest sailers that ever bowled off her three hundred knots from sun to sun. In addition to these vessels, we have the bark "Northwest" and barkentine "Forest Queen," all built on Bainbridge Island, and fast sailers.

We must encourage home industry, and aim to keep the carrying trade of the Pacific Coast in American bottoms. To do this, we must build vessels at San Francisco or Puget Sound, as we can best afford. That San Francisco has the best mechanics, especially in joiner work, is an incontrovertible fact; but timber is cheaper on the Sound than here. A great field for enterprising young mechanics is offered in this important, though yet undeveloped industry.

THE MEXICAN RAILWAY.

The railroad from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz was opened on New Year's Day, when a party of six hundred excursionists, including President Lerdo and numerous officials, started down from the capital to the coast on a round of festivities, which lasted a week. The people showed great rejoicing everywhere on the line, and they had good reason, for this iron track is a great security for peace, and an important aid to progress. The trip to the Aztec capital will be more in favor hereafter with foreign travellers than it was in the days of stages and highway robbers. The time had come when this road should be built. The American Union has now 60,000 miles of railway, and adds from 5,000 to 7,000 miles annually to the figure, while Latin America, with as many inhabitants, has not one-tenth so many miles of road, and does not build one-tenth so many miles annually. The disproportion is discreditable to Latinism, and we have a right to complain about it, for, by the indolence and backwardness of Southern neighbors, our people are deprived of the proper market for our products, and of a supply for our demands. Our exports and imports are treble or quadruple those of Latin America. The exports of California, with half a million people, exceed those of Mexico with eight millions. The Mexicans need more railroads and telegraphs, and must provide them as an indispensable prerequisite to the establishment of any high credit abroad or prosperity at home.

We readily forgive the *Bulletin* for the spleen it has shown against Saucelito and its railroad. It really knows nothing about this side of the Bay. In its ignorance, it enumerated Saucelito among the coast counties, and placed Tomales in Sonoma County. Saucelito is obliged to the *Bulletin* for its new dignity, which it had not before heard of. Whether the *Bulletin* gets its authority for the statement after a full inspection of the new Codes, or from one of its *special* telegrams, we are unable to say.

INTEMPERANCE.—A young East Indian, under missionary auspices, was sent to London to study the social and religious effects of Christianity. A Madras paper publishes his letter, declining to proceed further. He gives as his reasons the gross immorality of London far surpassing everything in Hindostan. He quotes a temperance journal, which says, "There are in London 6,000 places where drunkenness is ministered to, and 129,000 habitual paupers." He says the churches are poorly attended and preachers read and pray from books, while the congregations exhibit no piety.

TUMORS are removed from parts of the body difficult of access, by electricity. A wire girdles the tumor near its base. Then an electric current is sent along the wire, and kept up till gradually it burns its way through the mass, and cauterizing the blood vessels as they are severed. It is a comparatively painless process, and the surgery is clean and perfect.

A WELL-KNOWN physician reports a cure for affections of the throat, which will also protect the patient against the tendency to such complaints. He says it seems ridiculous. He cannot say why it so acts, but he knows the fact. Therefore he orders his patients to tie around the neck a ribbon an inch wide, and when it shows wear, renew it.

BORAX.—Medical students dip their anatomical subjects in a solution of five parts of borax in one hundred parts of water. It preserves the body for a considerable time from putrefaction. Meat keeps a long time fresh if so treated and dried afterward. It becomes tender, and the borax does not injure the savor.

MILK, pure and aërated, is advertised in New York. By aërated is meant, that the animal heat has been extracted as soon as the milk leaves the cow. Regular customers are provided with separate cans. These are filled and sealed at the dairy, on Long Island, to prevent adulteration.

A PLANET not in astronomic charts has been announced from time to time, but not fully believed. Its place is about half way between Mercury and the Sun. An astronomer proclaims that he has distinctly seen it passing over the disk of the Sun.

CHRONIC nasal catarrh, says Dr. Ellis, is due chiefly to torpid liver. To cure it and check its recurrence, squeeze a lemon in half a tumbler of water, and take it, without sugar, half an hour before dinner.

A SUBSTITUTE for greasing the griddle is found in the raw turnip. Rub the hot iron with a slice of turnip. It answers the non-adhesive purpose of grease, and it makes no unpleasant odor.

ARTIFICIAL stone blocks made from bay sand near the spot, are being used for the submarine foundation of a wharf pier which is being built out from the Battery, in New York.

GUINEA PIGS, says an epicure, are delicious food. They are very prolific. They feed on refuse vegetables, and their meat is unlike pork.

—British speculators are sending for large quantities of Ameri can oysters to plant in English waters and expect that the bivalves will thrive, for the reason that they have some moister seasons there than can be found in any other country.

—A smart boy in one of the public schools of Cadiz, Pa., having been required to write a composition on some part of the human body, expanded as follows: "The Throat—A throat is a convenient thing to have, especially for roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n and ties it up."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.—The Board of Supervisors met on Thursday and considered the question of allowing the North Pacific Coast Railroad to change their route, so as to avoid the heavy tunnel from San Rafael to Saucelito. After a full discussion, the Board, by a vote of 2 to 1, decided in favor of the Railroad.

PETITION AGAINST THE ROAD.—Certain parties at San Rafael who feel aggrieved that the railroad will not pass through all the lands as at first contemplated, are circulating a petition, to be presented to the Board of Supervisors, not to grant any change of line in San Rafael.

EASTERN TURKEYS.—A few days since, eight pairs of wild Eastern turkeys were received from Illinois, in San Francisco. Two pairs of these have been sent to the ranches of J. McM. Shafter and Dr. Burdell in this county for propogation.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—Marin Lodge of Odd Fellows will celebrate its first anniversary with a ball at the San Rafael Court House on the evening of the 24th inst. We acknowledge the receipt of ticket of invitation.

ROAD BILLS.—Among the bills allowed by the Supervisors at their last meeting, payable out of the road fund, were the following: John Borotra, road Saucelito, $375 17; T. Phinney, work, Saucelito, $8.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Mr. William Gwynn, of Sacramento, offers to give the use of twenty-five hundred acres of reclaimed lands on Grand Island for two years to any substantial parties who will cultivate it.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Capt. Brown, who wanders about on board the *Diana*, fell overboard last Sunday evening, and but for the timely arrival of a boatman, would have met with a watery grave.

MASS TO BE CELEBRATED.—The pressure of clerical duties prevented Father Birmingham from coming to Saucelito two weeks since. He has promised to celebrate mass here on next Sunday.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Mr. Cairns, who has purchased General Cobb's residence, has received the appointment of Justice of the Peace of Saucelito and has qualified.

FAILED TO CONNECT.—Burge, the stage man from Olema and Bolinas, was detained on the road on Thursday, and failed to connect in time for the last trip to San Francisco.

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT.—The apportionment of school funds for this county, made last month, gives Saucelito, $58 55; Olema, $364 20, and Bolinas, $302 50.

MORE IRON.—It is reported that the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company has sent to England for iron sufficient to complete the road to Russian river.

BOLINAS JUSTICE.—The Board of Supervisors has appointed T. Warren Phinney, Justice of the Peace for Bolinas, vice Samuel Clark, resigned.

QUALIFIED.—On Monday, Mr. Samuel Clark of Bolinas qualified as a member of the Board of Supervisors from District No. 2.

MONTHLY VISITOR.—State Comptroller James J. Green, paid his monthly visit to Saucelito on Thursday.

MORE BUILDINGS.—General Cobb intends to commence shortly the erection of a large mansion on the hill.

COMPLETED.—The pipes of the water works were all laid on Friday; water will pass through shortly.

No Change.

Some days ago a man accustomed to travel, and one who understands how to get out of a tight place, took the train at Detroit for this city. His pocketbook was pretty flat—nothing in it to defray expenses for some days to come, but a ten dollar bill. He must keep moving, or else he would find himself bankrupt in a strange city. Standing in the depot and looking at the train which was about leaving, his eye fell on the placard, "This car for Rochester without change." An idea, which never occurred to him before, although he had seen a like piece of pasteboard a thousand times, came into his head. He stepped on board the car, took a seat and sustained himself in a most upright and dignified position. The signal was given for the train to start. Out of the depot, it passed, and then the conductor announced his appearance by the word "Tickets!" Our dignified passenger never made a move. The conductor approached and said, shortly and quickly, "Tickets!" No attention given by cool passenger.

Conductor, with a sharp look—"Your ticket, sir!"

Cool gentleman—"Have none."

Con.—"Then I'll take your fare."

Cool gent.—"Can't pay it."

Con.—"Do you expect to ride without paying for it?"

Cool gent.—"Yes, sir."

Con.—"Tell me why."

Cool gent.—"Your advertisement says so."

Con.—"Where?"

Cool gent.—"That placard on the car says, 'This train to Rochester without *change*.'"

The conductor with a look of astonishment at the individual's assurance and check, passed him by with a smile, thinking to himself, this is a new wrinkle in the confidence dodge.

DR. Struthers, says the British *Medical Journal*, has discovered that whales are very liable to rheumatism. The cold water treatment does not seem to be efficacious in curing their disease. We wonder though, where the good doctor got his "patient" whales from?

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The Mining Record office, of the Pacific Slope, is removed to 539 California street.

—Oakland is going to get up a Sunday case—to test the question whether the law can be enforced or not.

—Peter Stanley, an old offender, is in custody charged with trying to drug a man in a Pacific-street saloon.

—The epizootic disease has appeared among the horses of several stables in this city during the past few days.

—A dense fog fell upon the city last night and almost completely obscured the gas lamps at the street corners.

—Runaway horses are very scarce nowadays. The horse disease has "yanked the friskiness out of them."

—Brokers were joyous yesterday afternoon; they could stand on the street corners and sell stock like hot cakes.

—The Postmaster has received an invoice of one cent newspaper wrappers. They are of the new form, and can be procured in desired quantities.

—Quite a number of persons are in the habit of going to the foot of Jones street, North Beach, every morning for the purpose of bathing in the salt water. Oh, it's cold.

—Rumor declares there are plenty of counterfeit quarter dollars in this city, but the officers of the law have been unable to establish the truthfulness of the statement.

—Annie McBride, who is believed to have stolen $235 from Sterling Sims, now rests her wearied head on a prison mattress while awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny.

—During the month of May the Committee on Classification of the Board of Education will examine a number of the teachers in the Department as to their competency and standing. It is not announced who will examine the Committee as to its qualification.

—Elizabeth O'Brien has an idea that Ellen Brodigan knows what has become of her watch. In fact she believes Ellen has stolen it. The watch is a brass mounted concern, valued by the owner at $25. Ellen has been arrested, and a search-warrant issued for the watch, and everybody hopes it will be found.

—Professional thieves, who have been in the habit of gauging their offences so that the penalty would only be County Jail, even when detected, do not like the Code, and propose to petition the next Legislature to repeal that portion which makes a second petty larceny a felony.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—The horse disease has made its appearance at Gilroy.

—Mrs. Virginia Cummings, only child of the late ex-Governor Bigler, died in Sacramento on the 5th.

—The Governor has appointed F. H. McCormick Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in the City of Mexico.

—Workmen are engaged in driving piling to protect the piers at the Sacramento and Yolo bridge from being damaged by steamers striking while passing through.

—Butterfield's extensive saw mill, six miles above Volcano, was destroyed on the 5th, by being crushed to the ground by the great weight of snow, which is reported to be seven feet deep at the mill.

—Articles of incorporation of the San Joaquin and Tulare Railroad Company (narrow gauge) have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Capital stock, $1,600,000; the road to run from Stockton to Visalia.

—Says a despatch from Salt Lake: The depth of snow in Little Cottonwood is increasing. A mule trail was broken yesterday for a few miles through thirteen to fifteen feet of snow. There is a scarcity of provisions there.

—Says a Sacramento despatch of the 5th: A pile-driver was this morning towed into position just above the Yolo bridge and will immediately commence driving piles, some of which are already there, to shute descending steamers and barges through the draw.

—Says a despatch from San Diego, February 5th: The *World* of to-day says work on the Texas and Pacific Railroad is on the tapis. A leading member of their engineers yesterday told his subordinates to be ready to go to work locating the line within a week or so.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has commenced suit in the Sixth District Court, against Sheriff Bryte to restrain him from collecting the taxes levied in Sacramento county against the road for 1872-3, and to obtain judgment declaring the assessment illegal. A restraining order was granted.

—A despatch from Benicia, February 6th, says: The United States revenue cutter *Wayanda* anchored off Benicia Arsenal last night. To-day her officers are boarding all vessels passing up or down the river and examining their papers. The Custom House office at this place was abolished some time since, which may account for the movement.

—A San Diego despatch of February 5th says: This morning the body of a man named Patrick Lyons, a native of Ireland, aged about 41 years, was found near the corner of Fourth and G streets, face downwards, dead. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain.

—Stock thieves are operating extensively in the San Joaquin region. Recently a band of 300 sheep were driven off, sheared, thirteen killed and the rest turned loose to get back as best they could. The barn of a farmer was entered and all his horses stolen. Other depredations are reported.

—George C. Bates, ex-United States Attorney, in a communication to the Salt Lake *Herald*, excuses himself from the charge of neglect of duty in failing to investigate the Mountain Meadow Massacre matter, on the ground that it was not a crime against the United States, but solely against the laws of the Territory; and adds that Congress cannot, if it would, in any manner authorize the United States Marshal or the Attorney to intermeddle with them.

—A despatch from Gilroy says: The American Tobacco Company have leased two hundred acres of land of Henry Miller, and are now preparing it for a crop for manufacturing ping and chewing tobacco and have also advertised for bids for the construction of ten large wooden buildings in the town in which to work up the crop. About one hundred and fifty acres additional will be put out by J. D. Culp in fine Havana tobacco for making cigars.

A POTATO EXPERT.—During the trial of a contested will case in the Probate Court of San Francisco this week, the question arose as to the competency of a certain class of experts to give opinions, or testify as to small matters of knowledge regarding facts. It was contended that a person, not a member of the medical profession, could testify as to the sanity of an individual, if he had been sufficiently acquainted to know his mental condition. In this case the testimony would be as to a fact upon knowledge of the part, and not an opinion based upon a grim hypothesis. In support of this theory, one of the counsel, Judge Botts, cited a case in which he and the late Elisha Cook were counsel. The action was to compel the fulfillment of a contract to furnish potatoes according to sample. A witness was placed on the stand to testify as an expert to the quality of the potatoes. He was severely cross-examined by Mr. Cook, who held he was not competent. Judge Botts asked the witness what his nationality was. He answered, "I am an Irishman." This was enough for Mr. Cook. He gave the matter up, satisfied that Pat was an expert on potatoes.

It is proposed to construct a road from Bear Valley to Bartlett Springs.

$50,000,000, and One Man Heir to It.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

Everybody has heard of the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken. He was a remarkable man, and had a very remarkable history. Whether as the pioneer of all the early improvements of Eastern New Jersey, or as a man of vast practical ability, his genius shone in every relation of business life. His father, Col. John Stevens, invested nearly all his wealth in Hoboken lands, and he soon became the possessor of the vast tract that stretches from the Elysian Fields to a point beyond the line of the terminus of the Morris and Essex Road, and from the river to the Palisades. From a small village the tract became a town, and from a town a city; and lots that in the aggregate were purchased by the Colonel at less than one dollar each were soon worth five hundred times that amount. The Colonel did not retire upon his golden laurels. He projected the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey railroads, and lived to see both on a fair way to completion. His hand and fortune were visible in every improvement, and his genius and disposition descended to his son, the late Edwin A. Stevens. The latter, when of age, was engaged in the transportation business between New York and Philadelphia. He was the principal manager of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and he applied steam, then comparatively in its infancy, to all the various uses and projects which had emanated from his busy brain. Forty-two years ago Edwin A. Stevens was regarded as the most active business man in the United States, and making due allowances for age he preserved his reputation up to within two or three years of his death. The great iron battery, which was the last embodiment of genius, was the forerunner of our monitors, and inaugurated a new era in naval warfare.

Edwin A. Stevens left two sons. The eldest is called after himself. He is a bright lad of seventeen, unaffected in his manners, and winning in the last degree. The mother, who is still a young woman, resides with her children in the "castle" above the banks of the Hudson, near the heart of Hoboken. The boy does not seem to realize the fact that he is heir to an estate worth $40,000,000, and that in four years more he will probably be the richest man in the world, assuming, of course, that the estate will be productive of ordinary net interest.

When he reaches his majority the interest on his fortune will amount to a larger sum than the salary of any crowned head in Europe. It would be really difficult to compute what the Stevens estate will be worth in five years more. A large number of leases of valuable houses and lots now held at nominal rents will then revert to young Stevens, and he will be the sole possessor of bonds and other securities which are now valued at $4,000,000. Should he live to the age of his father and be as lucky in his commercial ventures and speculations in land, his wealth will be greater than Rothschild's, and he may be able to take the place of the latter as a Crœsus to whom bankrupt Governments or Nations impoverished by war must come for loans. The lad, however, seems to be unconscious of his destiny. He may be seen daily playing on the lawn in front of the castle where his father passed his maturer life.

The Origin of the Alphabet.

It might be thought impossible to say anything new about the alphabet, yet Mr. J. Evans, F. R. S., has delivered a lecture thereupon at the Royal Institution, and shown reasons for holding with those philologists who find the origin of the A B C in pictorial representations. That the alphabet at present in use in Europe came to us from a Phœnician source, seems pretty certain, and the Greeks with their mythical Calmus have perhaps preserved an allusion to Kedem, which in Semitic phrase, means the east. The time at which it came may be approximately determined by the Moabite Stone, about which we have heard so much of late. The date assigned to that stone is 900 B. C., and the form of the letters carved thereon corresponds with that of the oldest Greek letters known to scholars. Hence, there is a strong presumption in favor of letters having been imported into Greece when the Phœnician alphabet was in that stage of development in which it occurs on the stone. Mr. Evans is of opinion that the Phœnician alphabet here referred to is "not removed by many centuries from the time when the letters were merely delineations of objects," and he endeavored to make out the stage of culture to which the inventors of that alphabet had arrived. "They were not," he says, "mere nomads or hunters, but a people with fixed dwellings for themselves, and enclosures for their cattle. They were acquainted with agriculture, and had domesticated animals, and employed the ox as a beast of draught to cultivate fields, the produce of which they reaped with metallic sickles." In fact, their civilization would seem to have been at least equal to that of the bronze-using people of the Swiss lake dwellings.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3½
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOlinas and Woodville, at 9 o'clk, for Saucelito, **Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,** Connecting with 2:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

NOW READY!

THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC FOR 1873.

CONTENTS:

California—Value of Taxable Property; Value of Farm Animals; Agricultural Statistics; California as a Sanitarium compared with Italy, Florida, etc; California as a Pleasure Resort compared with Italy; A Tourist's Opinion of California.

Chinese Immigration and Population.

Court Terms in California.

Election Returns—Presidential—From 1789 to 1868; Popular Vote of 1872; Electoral Vote of 1872; California, Oregon and Nevada by Counties; Pacific Territories. Congressional of 1874 in California. Vote of California Towns in 1872.

I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.

Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A deposit of magnesia has been found in the mountains, twenty-five miles south of San José.

DONALDSON, the aeronaut, proposes to make a bal oon voyage across the Atlantic in the Summer.

A NEGRO in Kentucky, by burying people who had died of small-pox at $10 apiece, accumulated enough to pay his own funeral expenses.

A NASHVILLE washerwoman, finding in a lot of dirty clothes a new shirt opening at the back, sewed it up, cut open the bosom and sewed on buttons, to the intense disgust of her customer.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS is reported to have recently delivered a speech of two hours and ten minutes duration, in the Georgia Legislature. He stood during the whole time, supported by a crutch.

THE compositors of the Louisville *Daily Commercial* have formed a mutual small-pox insurance company. When one of the number is taken sick with small-pox, the rest each pay him a dollar a week to stay away from the office until he recovers.

SOME of the stories told of the terribly fatal effects of the late storm in Minnesota are almost incredible. One paper reports that a sleighing party of six young couples, with their driver, were all found frozen to death, buried almost out of sight in the snow.

CHICAGO has been rebuilt with unexampled rapidity, but it appears that the indebtedness of the city property holders for money borrowed of outside capitalists is $65,000,000. This is rather a bad showing, and will likely bring trouble on the property owners at some future day.

NINETY-NINE out of a hundred mechanics in the United States are foreigners, earning from three to five dollars per day, while any quantity of young American men, the product of "business" colleges and high schools, can be had to do any kind of "genteel" writing for from six to ten dollars per week.

THE effects of the recent eruption on the condition of Vesuvius are described as follows by M. de Saussure: 1st, The mountain has been divided by a rent running nearly from north to south-south-west. 2d, The lava rising in the rent has rushed along the two sides on the north to the very foot of the cone; on the south, half-way down, in much less abundance. 3d, The summit of the mountain has been lowered and flattened.—*Scribner's for February.*

AT a recent meeting of Jews at Berlin, it was definitely resolved to form in Germany a sister alliance to the Alliance Israelite Universelle in France, founded by M. Gemieux. The alliance has for its object to promote all Jewish interests, protect Jews from persecution and unequal laws, and assist destitute persons of its own persuasion. Delegates will meet triennially. A committee of twenty was appointed. The alliance will bear the name Israelitische Alliance in Deutschland.

IT is said that the Berlin Post Office is about to introduce an improvement upon the original postal card system. A card is to be provided, on which a message may be sent and a reply returned at once. The original sender, by paying the trifling postage both ways, may thus secure an answer at once, the person addressed having only to write a line or so on the card when he receives it, and return it to the postman. This is a great convenience worth considering in the issue of postal cards in this country.

IT is stated that on each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the New York Post Office receives regularly from thirty to sixty-five tons of newspapers and other printed matter, all unpaid. The receipts from paper mails for the year were $985,940, and for letters, $19,354,000. The former weighs twenty times as much as the latter. The combined circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the mails is as follows: Dailies, 800,000,000 per annum; weeklies, 600,000,000, and monthlies, 100,000,000.

WOMAN'S WORK.—The agent of a woollen mill at South Royalston, Mass., recently offered a prize of five dollars to the girl who should weave the most cloth within a period of three months. This premium excited so much enthusiasm among the operatives, that many of the female weavers began work at six o'clock in the morning, and continued until seven o'clock in the evening. At the end of the three months the "champion" had woven 2605 yards, the remuneration for which amounted to $123. The work was extensive and the prize was mean, but the man who offered it was meaner, for he refused to pay it.

CANADIAN MATTERS.—Yarmouth, N. S., owns 248 vessels, with a tonnage of 95,932 tons. During the past year she built 21 vessels with a capacity of 14,800 tons. Halifax built 46 vessels, 14,606 tons. Yarmouth is said to be ahead of any town of its population in the world in the matter of ship owning.—Hon. Mr. Tilley, at a recent temperance meeting at St. Stephen, said that Canada expended for rum every two years more than the entire value of its merchant marine.—All the employés on the principal railroad lines of New Brunswick have insured themselves in an accident office, the government assisting in raising the fund.—The Dominion Board of trade at its recent session at Ottawa discussed at length the tariff question, and leaned to the American policy of protection rather than to British free trade.

THE foreign newspapers are just now making merry over a story which is going the rounds, relating to the Russian Grand Duke Alexis, and which is doubtless, to say the least, founded mostly on fiction. It appears, according to the story, that during the triumphal course of Alexis through this country he was the recipient of hundreds of letters from smitten females, all breathing devotion, and all of which he religiously preserved, with the intention probably of reading them at his leisure upon his return to Russia. These letters, with a lot of arch-ducal baggage, were contained in a large trunk, which was put in special charge of a confidential valet at Havana, to convey to St. Petersburg. This valet, seeing a good thing, confiscated the letters, and sending the remaining baggage along, disposed of the correspondence to a Belgian publisher, who has just announced the novel volume containing it.

WE don't know of a more striking case of meanness than one that recently transpired in Kentucky. A festive man wagered with a Kentucky farmer that the latter couldn't husk eighty bushels of corn in a day. The farmer sought his work and went at it with avidity, whatever suspicions he might have had being agreeably soothed in contemplation of the success awaiting his exertions. Accident, however, led him to his house for a brief moment, and he there discovered indubitable evidences that his wife was about to elope with the other party to the wager. The hypocrisy of the other man, his smooth, soft, oily way of doing things, his consummate deceit and some other things, led to a remarkable scene. In point of fact, the farmer husked this other man and pretty near made Indian meal of him; and the latter remarked at the close of the exercises, that he really believed that the farmer could husk five hundred bushels of corn in a day, and not half try.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUTTER FACTORIES.—If it were proposed that every one should grind his own flour, or make his own "linsey woolsey," as people often did in the olden time, it would at once be understood how great a march we had taken on old fashioned ways. Instead of each one having a spinning jenny in his house, he buys his clothing material, and finds great profit in leaving this manufacture to one set of people alone to attend to.

Not only in grain grinding and in cloth making has it been found best for farm interests that they should be abandoned to other hands exclusively to work, but many other items of old time farm work have been dropped in the same way. In the cheese making districts the milk is taken by all the farmers around to one place, where it is worked up just as grain would be worked at a mill. Either the whole is taken and paid for or it is "tolled," or sold to the credit of the milk-raiser for what it will bring.

There is still room for the continued march of this species of progress. The butter makers are working in the same direction, and from all we learn the idea promises to be quite as successful as the cheese factories have been.

In former times when it was no disgrace for people to work for their living as hired help on farms—as unfortunately for true morality it is fast becoming the case now—butter making was a profitable adjunct of many a farm. But with the difficulty of getting this assistance, butter making has become such a terrible species of drudgery in many families as to cause the discontinuance of its manufacture. A woman who has perhaps half a dozen children to care for—and these to be dressed in any way "according to the fashion," which in spite of all homilies against fashion, people feel in some measures compelled to do, beside all other necessary housework, where one wishes to make a comfortable home—and butter making becomes an impossibility.

There seems to be no reason why, in all good dairying districts, some one should not go into the business of making butter for the whole region round about. One person, or one firm, going largely into this business, could afford to make it cheaper and better than so many small operators; and if well managed the factory ought to be able to give to the milk owner nearly as much for the made articles as if he had made it himself, thus saving him the great labor and constant drudgery, as well as an outlay of capital for dairy utensils.

TREATMENT OF GROWING CHICKENS.—As the chickens grow up they will probably have to be moved from their first domicile, in order to make room for others fresh hatched. However this may be, at ten to twelve weeks old the cockrels must be separated from the pullets, and only chickens of about the same age be placed in a run together, else the weaker will stand no chance. Without separating the sexes the birds will never grow so large, beside which, it saves trouble, as a number of cockrels may be kept by themselves in perfect peace till full grown. The chief thing to guard against, however, will be any oversight in cleanliness, and any neglect of the older chickens for the sake of the young ones. Many a mistake is made here. The birds are growing fast now, and they must be fed liberally and well, or all the pains bestowed upon them will be lost; whether their destination be the exhibition or the fatting pen this remark equally applies. Their four good meals must be regularly given—just enough to satisfy them, and none left—mixed nice and dry, and thrown about the grass run if that be at command, or put in clean vessels if not; their water kept clean and frequently changed; and some animal food occasionally given to all, except pullets which it is not desired should lay early; their sleeping places kept sweet, and dry, and sheltered. Chickens thus cared for will thrive and be a credit, whatever the purpose for which they are reared. Milk may still be mixed with their food and given to drink, even up to six months old, if the range is good; but for birds in confinement it should be discontinued after about three months, being in such circumstances too much for the more sluggish digestive organs.—*Illustrated Book of Poultry.*

THE MICROSCOPE AS A MILK INVESTIGATOR.—This potent instrument has been brought into use as an agent for testing milk, cream and cheese, and frequently gives a direct clue to the sources of impurities. Thus ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, who is himself a "dairyman," in his address on this subject, at Utica, N. Y., to the American Dairymen's Association, said that the application of the microscope to a minute object in the crevice of a milk can showed that it contained germs of animal or vegetable growth which increased with great rapidity through the mass of milk. By these means the dairyman discovers that he must keep his cans clean, and must examine thoroughly the springs and pools where the cows are in the habit of drinking. In one instance water was found to contain swarms of animal and vegetable corruptions, which entered the system of a cow drinking from a pool, and whose milk, poured into a large can of good milk from other animals, destroyed the entire contents.

THE Lexington, (Ky.) *Observer*, says, that Mrs. John Innis has been in the habit of making not less than twenty pounds of butter from six gallons of cream for the last ten years. This butter has commanded in market fifty cents per pound, thus making $10 the value of every six gallons of cream.

THE following article from the New York *Sun* of Tuesday will give an idea of the condition of some of the working women of that city:

Margaret McMahon, a seamstress, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, on complaint of Miss Phillips, of 398 Fifth avenue, who charged that she had stolen and pawned a quantity of clothing which had been given her to make up. Miss Phillips takes contracts from a New York clothing house for making garments, and lets the work out in Brooklyn.

At the trial yesterday it transpired that Margaret McMahon had taken clothing home to finish at the following rates: Four pairs of pantaloons—price to be paid, seventeen cents; twelve pairs drawers, fifty cents; twenty-one pairs drawers', one dollar; six shirts, twenty-five cents.

"Yes, I pawned the pantaloons," she said, "to keep my family from starving. Miss Phillips refused to pay me for what I had done because I did not finish the work as soon as she wanted me to. I got $2 for them."

Justice Maben—"How long were you making the articles you have mentioned?"

Prisoner—"Nearly a week, working night and day."

Justice (to Miss Phillips)—"You will pay this woman for her work immediately." (To prisoner)—"You are discharged."

Mrs. McMahon was accompanied in Court by her four children, the oldest being eight years old.

T. W. Dunne, actor, formerly of California, was married in Salt Lake City, January 28th, to Miss Alice Decker, a daughter of one of Brigham Young's wives.

An Incomprehensible Toy.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following account of a toy, recently introduced in that city: C Lewis Dunlap, the grocery merchant, is creating quite a sensation by the exhibition of a newly-invented and most incomprehensible toy. It is a plain box, with a glass underneath the lid. On the centre of the glass is a circular paper three or four inches in diameter, and on the outer part of the glass are three movable, circular borders, that have on them the answers to 400 or 500 questions. The questions are on three circular pieces of paper. From underneath the circular paper in the centre of the glass the figure of a little hand projects. When one of the circular borders is laid on the glass a corresponding circular centre piece, having on it over 100 questions in geography, history, chemistry and other sciences is selected, and when a person desiring to have one of these questions answered, places that question on the centre of the glass opposite a point on a corresponding disc, but not touching it by several inches, nor having any connection with any machinery, the little hand whirls round, and invariably picks out of the hundred answers on the circular disc the only one that is a correct and definite answer. This curious toy, which seems to evince intelligence, is called chiro-magica, and is supposed to be based on newly discovered principles in the magnet. It certainly is far more curious than the planchet, with which folks that incline to spiritualism are wont to amuse themselves.

A gentleman who, before he reformed, had a good deal to do with the "wheel of fortune" so often seen at race courses and show grounds, suggests that one of the constant dodges resorted to by those who exhibit those "wheels" may explain the principle upon which the chiromagic toy is constructed. In the "wheel of fortune" a gold watch is placed, at a point where it seems probable that a revolving ball will touch it, and the watch is offered to the lucky individual who, at a dollar a chance, will turn the lucky ball so as to touch the watch, but hidden at the point where the gold watch is placed, is a magnate that repels the whirling ball which will often stop just on one side or the other of the magnetic influence, and thus incite the unsuspicious better to try, try again. From the fact that in the chiromagic toy the question has to be placed at a particular point, the probability is that doing so forms a magnetic line to that part of the toy which shows the regular answer, and the terminus of which becomes the point of attraction for the magnetic hand.

What are Cyclones?

THE word cyclone has frequently, but incorrectly been used as significant of an enormous or very violent meteor, as if its application was to be confined to the devastating hurricane of the West Indies or the terrific typhoon of the China seas. It simply means a storm which acts in a circular direction, and whose winds converge, by radials or sinuous spirals, toward a centre, moving in our hemisphere in the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock, and in the Southern Hemisphere in a contrary direction. Taking this as a definition of a cyclone, it seems clear, from observation alone, that all storms are to be regarded as cyclonic. Volumes have been written to prove that this is not the case. But we have only to examine a few series of weather maps from week to week to see that, wherever you have an area of low barometer, into its central hollow the exterior atmosphere from all sides will pour and that in so doing a rotatory spiral of vorticose storm is generated. The tornado, the simoons, the dust-whirlwind, the fire storm, even the slow and sluggish storm which moves on our Western plains as the laboring wheel of the steamship buried in a heavy sea, all attest that a body cannot move on the earth's surface in a straight line. It is not more true with us that the Gulf Stream turns to the eastward, the Polar stream to the westward, and the equatorial currents to the northward, than that every air current, in obedience to the same law, should turn to the right of the line along which from any cause it is called to move. The meteorist has therefore only to ascertain by observation where the barometer is lowest, to know at once the direction of the winds from the circumjacent districts, far and near or at least to test the mathematical law by a grand experiment.—PROF. T. B. MAURY in *Popular Science Monthly for February.*

Modern Dictionary.

Water—A clear fluid once used as a drink.

Honesty—An excellent joke.

Tongue—A little horse that is continually running away.

My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of men.

Esquire—Everybody, yet nobody; equal to colonel.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes in secret places.

Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon care to keep out of.

Money—The god of the country.

A MURDERER was detected in a very remarkable manner, in Missouri, recently. At Coldwater, in that State, a man named Caldwell murdered his employer, Johnson, robbed him of $1000, and escaped, leaving no trace behind. A few days ago, a Dr. Ritchie, living at Physala, several miles from Coldwater, had been drinking freely, and was in a jocular manner accusing every one of having committed the murder. Finally he met a stranger, and being just tipsy enough not to care what he said, addressed the stranger in the same manner: "Yes—you—you are the man who murdered Johnson at Coldwater." A look of guilt overspread the man's face, and simultaneously he ran his hand in his bosom as if to draw a weapon. Dr. Ritchie collared him with his left hand, and with his right drew a dirk from his pocket, and told him if he attempted to draw a weapon he would plunge that right to his heart in a second. He then commanded the man to withdraw his hand, which was speedily obeyed, when, instead of a weapon, he drew out the sum of $1,100 dollars, which he dropped on the ground at his feet. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered around the doctor and his prisoner, and the evidence of the man's guilt was by this time so palpable that he was placed under arrest. The man thus arrested has since proved to be Caldwell, and he has confessed both the murder and the robbery.

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WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
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AT THE ALMS-HOUSE.

I am so old, so old. Well a day!
Four score and more years have passed away
And brought but labor and sorrow;
I'm wrinkled and gray—bent like a bow,
My speech gets foolish, so old, you know.
But I shall be younger to-morrow.

Stay with me, Hannah, and chat a bit,
My mind keeps running on the things that flit
Like the shadows that are on the wall;
Thicker and faster they come and go,
And I'm so old and I think so slow,
That I can not remember all.

But my good man was here at even;
And children—there used to be seven—
Were shouting at play in the lane.
Hark! seems to me some one was calling,
Or was it the elm branches falling,
Wind tossed, 'gainst the cracked window-pane?

Nigh about forty years my good man
Stir the fire, Hannah, bright if you can,
What was I saying? O, dead, dead!
Dead lies my good old man; and one, two, three,
More, perhaps, e'i'm forgetful, you see
Of my children lie around his bed.

And some are not there; but they might be,
For all the good they've ever done me;
But I should have died years ago.
Now they've babes of their own to cherish,
And the old mother's left to perish;
It's the way of the world, you know.

Just now, I was plucking white daisies,
They grew so thick over their faces
They cover them all from my sight.
Ah, Hannah, I know it is snowing!
But they called me thrice; and I'm going
Again in the darkness, to-night.

Now bring my black cloak, for I shiver,
Good Hannah, I'm nearing the River,
The dear Lord is waiting close by.
Four score years and more of sorrow,
But I shall be young with to-morrow,
So pray let the old woman die.

MY BIRD HE VAS GONE DIED.

BY OFFTY GOOT.

I had von dime a leedle bird,
Mid fedders of der yallerest creen,
Mid such a dop knod on his head,
He vas der nicest efer seen;
He used to shdood ub on his berch,
And vissle und sing der hole dayslong,
Und den jumb down und ead some seed,
Ven he got drough mit his nice song.

I use to always eadch him flies,
Venefer dere vas some flies around,
Und ven dere vasn't I gifs him vorms
Dot leefs in holes vay down der cround,
I use to led him oud his cage,
Voedn'd he had some goot dimes den?
Ven he was dired mit flyin' round,
He always vood vent back agin.

I used to hung him in der sun,
Und pud some vater in a bowl,
Und den you oughd to saw him vonce,
You oughd to saw him dwisd und roll,
Und flop dot vater oud dot cage,
He use to had some bully fun,
Bud he vood'nd had ne fun some more,
Cause all his bleasures dem vas done.

Yes, dot boor bird he vas gone died;
Dot makes my heart feel kinder sad,
Cause when I look ub ad dat cage
I dink of dot bird I used to had.
Shdill I dink dough he vas bedder off
Den of he shdaid alife mit me,
Und I'm sure he's ub in paradise
A vissling someding on a dree.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, St. Louis, Jan., 1873.

A LITTLE WHILE.

A little while a little love
The hour yet bears for thee and me,
Who have not drawn the veil to see
If still our heaven be lit above.
Thou merely, at the day's last sigh,
Mast felt thy soul prolong the tone;
And I have heard the night wind cry
And deemed its speech mine own.

A little while a little love
The scattering Autumn hoards for us,
Whose bower is not yet ruinous,
Nor quite unleaved our songless grove.
Only across the shaken boughs
We hear the flood-tides seek the sea,
And deep in both our hearts they rouse
One wail for thee and me.

A little while a little love
May yet be ours who have not said
The word it makes our eyes afraid
To know that each is thinking of.
Not yet the end; be our lips dumb
In smiles a little season yet;
I'll tell thee when the end is come
How we may best forget.

CAN LOVE FORGET?

Forget thee! If to dream by night,
And muse on thee by day,
If all the worship deep and wild,
A poet's heart can pay—
If prayers in absence breathed for thee,
If winged thoughts that flit to thee
A thousand in an hour—
In busy fancy blending thee,
With all my busy lot—
If thou call'st these forgetting thee,
Indeed shalt thou be forgot.

Forget thee! Bid the forest birds
Forget their sweetest tune;
Forget thee! Bid the forest buds
To swell beneath the moon;
Bid the fairy evening flower forget
To drink refreshing dew,
Thyself forget thy own dear land,
Its mountains white and blue;
Forget each old, familiar face,
Each long-remembered spot—
When these things are forgot by thee,
Then thou shalt be forgot.

—Miss Temperance Anderson, a resident of Baden, Beaver county, Pa., has hair six and a half feet long. It is quite thick and fine, blonde in color.

LOOSE THREADS.

AN imaginary quantity—A lady's age.

AN impossible quantity—Too much money.

STRAINING a point does not always make it clear

A CLASS of men who will "knock down" all they can—Auctioneers.

"DAUGHTERCULTURAL SHOW" is the latest name for a fashionable party.

TO MAKE a thin man look fat—Call after him, and he will then look round.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE—A little boy, on being threatened with a whipping, hung his head.

YOUNG HOPEFUL—"Thur bean't no road he-ur!" "Ah, so I see; but I wasn't looking for one!"

WHAT requires more philosophy than taking things as they come?—Parting with things as they go.

"Say, Jack, can you tell us what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?" "I guess knot."

THE young ladies of the period must be given to dreamy speculations, they build such castles in the (h)air.

AFTER THE BALL.—"Did I say anything foolish, Parker, when you woke me this morning?" "No, Miss, you *looked* it!"

IT doesn't matter how watchful and vigilant a girl is; if a rude fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.

A GENTLEMAN describing a person who often visited him for the sole purpose of having a long gossip, called him Mr. Jones, the "stay" maker.

A YOUNG lady in New York carries in a locket, suspended around her neck, a portrait of the person she loves best. It is a portrait of herself.

WHY are coals the most contradictory articles known to commerce? Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buyer they go to the cellar.

"MASTER'S away from home, sir. Would you please to leave your name?" "Faix, an' what should I be lavin' me name forr, begad, when he knows me quite well!"

A MILESIAN astounded a grocer by entering his store with this request: "Mister M'Gra', would ye lind me an impty barrel of flour, to make a hen-coop fur me dog!"

INTENDING Mistress (to applicant)—"Of course you can cook?" Applicant—Oh, yes'm! Plain cookin', ye know—puttin' a jint on a dish ready to go to the baker's."

"YOU seem to be a great favorite with the young ladies of the house, Miss Mundayne." "Yes! I'm always civil to girls! One never knows whom they may marry, you know!"

ODD TASTE.—If, as is commonly supposed, to eat coal is symptomatic of a morbid condition of consumption, we are in a bad way, for just now that article is in everybody's mouth.

"LOOK here, Mrs. M'Cawdle. Don't give him any more physic. A sound sleep will do him more good than anything." Gudewife—"E-h, doctor, if we could only get him tae the kirk!"

A FRENCHMAN is manufacturing saw-log whiskey out of saw dust, and a Yankee is anxiously waiting for the first barrel to be put upon the market, so that he can make it into French brandy.

"DISCONTENTED WIFE"—Whether you can safely sweeten your husband's coffee with sugar of lead will depend a good deal on the intimacy of your acquaintance with the attending physician.

HOUSEMAID (to Constant Visitor)—"Missis sends you this, and you needn't come again, for we're all going to the seaside on Saturday." Mendicant—"Tell the lady I'm much obliged to her, and I'm going to the seaside myself next week!"

MRS. CLOVERMEAD—"What's the matter, Daniel?" (He had kept his hand to his cheek during the drive)—"Have you got a toothache?" Daniel—"No, mu'm, thanky, mu'm. But I was aferd, mu'm—I've been a having ingons at my dinner, mu'm!!!"

A SHARP ANSWER.—A little boy the other day was put into long trousers for the first time. Some one asked him why he had changed. "Well," he replied, "the boys made fun of me, and I wasn't going to wear my pants at half-mast any longer."

THE boys have a new name for it. Whenever one of them wants to know when this or that gentleman was elected to the United States Senate, instead of putting the question in the old-fashioned way, he asks, "What year did Senator So-and-so buy in?"

FIRST customer (entering suddenly)—"I say, it positively hurts, this hat I bought of you yesterday!" Second ditto (waiting to be measured, aghast at being taken for a shopman)—"Au gh! Hay!" First Ditto—"Abominably bad fit, this hat!" Second Ditto (recovering his self-possession)—"Indeed, sir! A—h your coat is, most d'cidedly, sir!"

MISS KITTY ———, daughter of Dr. ———, loves her father, and takes an interest in his profession. The other day a lady friend called to see her, and asked how she was, and how she was getting along. "Oh, pretty well," said Miss Kitty, "pretty well, plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little typhus fever, but, as papa said yesterday, what we need is a nice little epidemic."

A YOUNG lady teacher in a Lawrence, Mass., Sunday school caught a boy smiling, last Sunday. Said she: "What are you smiling at, Johnny?" "Nothing, mum," was the answer. "I know better," said the teacher, severely, "now tell me what it was." Johnny looked frightened as he stutteringly said: "I—I s-see yer n-newspayers a-sticking out, mum." The teacher sat down suddenly and arranged things.

THERE is a station on the Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad, called Hannah. A train stopped there the other day, and the brakeman, thrusting his head inside the door, called out, loudly, "Hannah!" A young lady, endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing he was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity on so short an acquaintance, frowned like a thunder-cloud and retorted, "You shut your mouth!"

HUMBOLDT has a saloon keeper who beats the world for his accommodating disposition. A short time ago a stranger entered as he was about to close his place, and called for a cigar, saying, as he took one, "I have no money to-night; I'll make it all right next time I come in." "Take two," said F., "take two; don't be bashful; take two." The stranger did so, and F. proceeded to put out the lights, while the stranger turned up his coat tail and spread out his hands behind him as he stood up to the stove and began to pull the smoke. F. stood awhile eyeing the cool stranger who showed no sign of departing, and getting tired of waiting, he held out his key to the dead beat and said, "Stranger, I'm going to bed. When you get through with the use of my house, just lock up, will you? and take the keys with you." This was more than the dead beat bargained for, and he went out.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 7, 1873.

BREAD—There has continued a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 9c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been fair, while for export an improved inquiry has existed. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has been quite steady during the past week, the receipts being fair. Sales aggregate about 100,000 sks fair to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at $1 9⅜@2 for fair to choice grades ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s 2d@12s 4d for average and 12s 8d@13s 3d for Club—a decline of 2d ₩ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has been quiet, at lower rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sks at $1 22½@1 42½ for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 22½@1 27½ and bay at $1 30@1 40, the latter for choice brewing, ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $3@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $12@22 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $@$9 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote choice yellow at $1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has continued steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 3½@3¾c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been liberal, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 75c@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at $2@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 50@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4½c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2@3c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market remains steady. Sales of 1400 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 1750 salted at 8½@9½c, according to quality, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market dull at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WOOL—There is but little of interest to report since our last weekly summary. Sales aggregate 65,000 lbs Fall on private terms. The market at the close is weak and sales difficult to effect, unless at a concession in prices lately ruling. We continue last week's quotations, as follows: Fall, burry, 13@15c; good to choice, 17@21c; extra choice, 22½c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 50@2 25 ₩ box; Limes, $25 ₩ M; Cherries, 8@18c ₩ lb; Pears, $1 50@3 ₩ box; Figs, 8c ₩ lb; Lemons, $40@50 ₩ M; Cranberries, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₩ bunch; Oranges, $40 ₩ M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply, prices tending downward. Eggs are steady. Cheese remains steady. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 40@47½c, a few dairies selling at a slight advance; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c, choice 37½@40c.

—CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@20c.

—EGGS—Cal., 35@37½c; Oregon, 30@32½c ₩ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13@15c ₩ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 16@17c.

—BACON—California, 11½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 11@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tos, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has continued firm at advanced rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—First quality, 9@9½c; second and third qualities, 8@8½c ₩ lb.

—VEAL—At 9@12½c ₩ lb.

—MUTTON—At 7@8c ₩ lb.

—LAMB—10c.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been light, with a good demand, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens, $6 @7; Roosters, $8 50@9 ₩ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $12@14 ₩ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $18@20 ₩ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 21@23c; Dressed, 25@26c ₩ lb.

—QUAIL—$2@2 25 ₩ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, $2 25 ₩ doz.

—HARE—$3 50@4 ₩ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 87½@$1c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—12½c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—30c ₩ lb.
SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₩ dozen.
QUAIL—$2 25@2 50 ₩ doz.
DUCKS—Wild, 75c@$1 ₩ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

February.	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Ft.
8....	8 57	5.4	11 22	4.9	2 37	2.9	3 58	-0.3
9....	9 43	5.5	.....	.....	3 34	2.8	4 39	-0.6
10....	0 14	4.2	10 44a	5.6	4 24	2.5	5 14	-0.9
11....	0 54	4.4	11 06a	5.6	5 08	2.2	5 48	-1.0
12....	1 20	4.6	11 44a	5.4	5 47	1.9	6 22	-0.8
13....	1 42	4.8	0 20	5.2	6 26	1.7	6 51	-0.5
14....	2 04	4.9	1 01	4.9	7 03	1.4	7 19	-0.1

SUN—February 8.

Sun rises.....7 03 | Sun sets.....5 26

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 30 and *11 30 P. M. (9 30, 11 30 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 30, 8 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 35 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 8 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. ds

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 6th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:30 and †4:40 P.M.

* Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

TO PIOCHE SHIPPERS.

MERCHANDISE, MACHINERY, &c., shipped via Salt Lake City, will go through on quick time if marked to our care. We have arranged to put on 40x Teams as soon as the Horse Disease appears. This route offers superior inducements over any other, plenty of transportation and good roads. GORDON & MURRAY, Freight Forwarders, Salt Lake City and Lehi Terminus Utah Southern R. R. ja27-1m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong** connecting at **Yokohama** with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai**, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

March 1—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

There will be no departure February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the **7th, 17th and 27th** of each month, for **Panama**, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York.**

Steamers of the **17th and 27th** will call at **Manzanillo, Manzanillo and Acapulco.**

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at **Acapulco** for all **Central American Ports.**

February 7 h—MONTANA, Capt Nolan, will call at San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

INCREASED SERVICE.

Steamers will leave at 9 A M, as follows:

ORIZABA, Capt Johnston, Friday, Feb 14th and Wednesday, Feb 26th.

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Saturday, Feb 8th, and Thursday, Feb 20th.

For Monterey, San Simeon San LuisObispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro.

Steamers will leave at 8 P M, as follows:

SENATOR, Capt Harloe, Monday, Feb 10th, and Friday, Feb 21st.

Through bills of lading, signed, and through tickets sold from and to all ports on the San Diego route to and from New York, Europe, Mexico, and Central America at **San Francisco Tariff Rates.**

ja28 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

ja30 1f